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MESSAGE;

From the President of the United States, to both Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the first session of the 22d Congress.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives,

The representation of the people has been renewed for the twenty-second time since the constitution they formed has been in force. For near half a century, the chief magistrates, who have been successively chosen have made their annual communications of the state of the nation to its representatives. Generally, these communications have been of the most gratifying nature, testifying an advance in all the improvements of social, and all the securities of political life. But frequently and justly, as you have been called on to be grateful for the bounties of Providence, at few periods have they been more abundantly or extensively bestowed than at the present: rarely, if ever, have we had greater reason to congratulate each other on the continued and increasing prosperity of our beloved country.

Agriculture, the first and most important occupation of man, has compensated the labors of the husbandman with plentiful crops of all the varied produce of our extensive country. Manufactures have been established, in which the funds of the capitalist find a profitable investment, and which gives employment and subsistence to a numerous and increasing body of industrious and dexterous mechanics. The laborer is rewarded by high wages, in the construction of works of internal improvement;—which are extending with unprecedented rapidity. Science is steadily penetrating the recesses of nature, and disclosing her secrets, while the ingenuity of free minds is subjecting the elements to the power of man, and making each new conquest auxiliary to his comfort.—By our mails, whose speed is regularly increased, and whose routes are every year extended, the communication of public intelligence and private business is rendered frequent and safe—the intercourse between distant cities, which it formerly required weeks to accomplish, is now effected in a few days; and in the construction of railroads, and the application of steam power, we have a reasonable prospect that the extreme parts of our country, will be so much approximated, and those most isolated by the obstacles of nature, rendered so accessible as to remove an apprehension sometimes entertained, that the greater extent of the Union would endanger its permanent existence.

If from the satisfactory view of our agriculture, manufacturers, and internal improvements, we turn to the state of our navigation and trade with foreign nations, and between the States, we shall scarcely find less cause for gratulation. A beneficent Providence has provided for their exercise and encouragement, an extensive coast, indended by capacious bays, noble rivers, inland seas with a country productive of every material for ship building and every commodity for gainful commerce, and filled with a population, active, intelligent,—well informed, and fearless of danger.—These advantages are not neglected; & an impulse has lately been given to commercial enterprise, which fills our ship yards with new constructions, encourages all the arts and branches, of industry connected with them, crowds the wharves of our cities with vessels, and covers the most distant seas with our canvass.

Let us be grateful for these blessings to the beneficent Being who has conferred them, and who suffers us to indulge a reasonable hope of their continuance and extension, while we neglect not the means by which they may be preserved. If we may dare to judge of his future designs, by the manner in which his past favors have been bestowed, he has made our national prosperity to depend on the preservation of our liberties; our national force on our federal union, and our individual happiness on the maintainance of our State rights and wise institutions. If we are prosperous at home, and respected abroad, it is because we are free, united, industrious, and obedient to the laws. While we continue so, we shall by the blessing of Heaven, go on in the happy career we have begun, and which has brought us, in a short period of our political existence. from a population of three to thirteen millions; from thirteen separate colonies to twenty-four United States; from weakness to strength;—from a rank scarcely marked in the scale of nations to a high place in their respect.

This last advantage is one that has resulted in a great degree, from the principles which have guided our intercourse with foreign Powers, since we have assumed an equal station among them; and hence, annual accounts which the Executive renders to the country, of the manner in which that branch of his duties has been fulfilled, proves instructive and salutary.

The pacific and wise policy of our government kept us in a state of neutrality during the wars that have, at different periods since our political existence,—been carried on by other powers: but this policy, while it gave activity and extent to our commerce, exposed it in the same proportion to injuries from the belligerent nations. Hence have arisen claims of indemnity for those injuries.—England, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Naples, and lately Portugal, had all in a greater or less degree infringed our neutral rights. Demands for reparation were made upon all.—They have had in all, and continue to have, in some cases, a leading influence on the nature of our relations with the powers on whom they were made.

Of the claims upon England it is unnecessary to speak, further than to say,—that the state of things to which their prosecution and demal gave rise has been succeeded by arrangements productive of mutual good feeling and amicable relations between the two countries, which it is hoped will not be interrupted. One of these arrangements is that relating to the Colonial trade,—which was communicated to Congress at the last session; and although the short period during which it has been in force will not enable me to form and accurate judgement of its operation, there is every reason to believe that it will prove highly beneficial. The trade thereby authorized has employed, to the 30th September last, upwards of 30,000 tons of American, and 15,000 tons of foreign shipping in the outward voyages; and, in the inward, nearly an equal amount of American, and 20,000 only of foreign tonnage. Advantages, too, have resulted to our agricultural interests from the state of the trade between Canada and our territories and States bordering on the St. Lawrence and the Lakes,—which may prove more than equivalent to the loss sustained by the discrimination made to favor the trade of the northern colonies with the West Indies.

After our transition from the state of colonies to that of an independent nation, many points were found necessary to be settled between us and Great Britain. Among them was the demarkation of boundaries, not described with sufficient precision in the treaty of Peace.—Some of the lines that divide the States and Territories of the United States from the British Provinces, have been definitively fixed. That, however,—which separates us from the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick to the north and east, was still in dispute when I came into office. But I found the arrangements made for its settlement, over which I had no control. The commissioners who had been appointed under the provision of the Treaty of Ghent,—having been unable to agree, a convention was made with Great Britain by my immediate predecessor in office, with the advice and consent of the Senate, by which it was agreed "that the points of difference which have arisen in the settlement of the Boundary line between the American, and Britsh dominions, as described in the 5th article of the Treaty of Ghent, shall be referred as therein provided, to some friendly sovereign or state, who shall be invited to investigate and make a decision upon such points of difference"—and the King of the Netherlands having, by the late President, and his Britannic Majesty, been designated as such friendly sovereign, it became my duty to carry, with good faith, the agreement so made into full effect.—To this end I caused all the measures to be taken which were necessary to a full exposition of our case to the sovereign arbiter; and nominated as Minister Plenipotentiary to his court, a distinguished citizen of the State most interested in the question, and who had been one of the agents previously employed for settling the controversy. On the 10th day of January last, his Majesty the King of the Netherlands delivered to the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, and of Great Britain, his written opinion on the case refered to him.—The papers in relation to the subject will be communicated by a special message, to the proper branch of the Government, with the perfect confidence that its wisdom will adopt such measures as will secure an amicable settlement of the controversy, without infringing any constitutional right of the States immediately interested.

It affords me satisfaction to inform you that suggestions, made by my direction to the Charge d'Affaires of his Britannic Majesty, to this Government, have had their desired effect in producing the release of certain American citizens, who were imprisoned for setting up the authority of the State of Maine, at a place in the disputed Territory under the actual jurisdiction of his Britannic Majesty. From this, and the assurances I have received of the desire of the local authorities to avoid any cause of collision. I have the best hopes that a good understanding will be kept up until it is confirmed by the final disposition of the subject.

The amicable relaitons which now subsist between the United States and Great Britain, the increasing intercourse between their citizens, and the rapid obliteration of unfriendly prejudices to which former events naturally give rise—concurred to present this as a fit period of renewing our endeavors to provide againt the recurrence of causes of irritation, which, in the event of war between Great Britain and any other power,—would inevitably endanger our peace.—Animated by the sincerest desire to avoid such a state of things. and peacefully to secure under all possible circumstances, the rights and honor of the country, I have given such instructions to the Minister lately sent to the Court of London, as will evince that desire; and if met by a correspondent disposition,—which we cannot doubt, will put and end to causes of collision, which, without advantage to either, tend to enstrange from each other, two nations who have every motive to preserve, not only peace but an intercourse of the most amicable nature.

In my Message at the opening of the last session of Congress, I expressed a confident hope that the justice of our claims upon France, urged as they were with perseverance and signal ability by our Minister there, would finally be acknowledged. This hope has been realized. A Treaty has been signed which will immediately be laid before the Senate for its approbation; and which, containing stipulations that require Legislative acts, must have the concurrence of both houses before they can be carried into effect. By it, the French Government engage to pay a sum which, if not quite equal to that which may be found due to our citizens, will yet, it is believed, under all circumstances, be deemed satisfactory by those interested. The offer of a gross sum, instead of the satisfaction of each individual claim, was accepted, because the only alternatives were a rigorous exaction of the whole amount stated to be due on each claim, which might, in some instances be exagerated by design, in others overrated through error, and which therefore it would have been ungracious and unjust to have insisted on, or a settlement by a mixed commission, to which the French negociators were very averse,—and which experience in other cases had shown to be dilatory, and often wholly inadequate to the end. A comparatively small sum is stipulated on our part to go to the extinction of all claims by French citizens on our Government; and a reduction of duties on our cotton and their wines has been agreed on, as a consideration for the renunciation of an important claim for commercial privileges, under the construction they gave to the Treaty for the cession of Louisiana.

Should this Treaty receive the proper sanction, a source of irritation will be stopped, that has for many years, in some degree alienated from each other, two nations, who from interest, as well as the remembrance of early associations ought to cherish the most friendly relations—an encouragement will be given for perseverance in the demands of justice, by this new proof, that, if steadily pursued, they will be listened to—and admonition will be offered to those powers, if any, which may be inclined to evade them, that they will never be abandoned. Above all, a just confidence will be inspired in our fellow-citizens, that their Government will exert all the powers with which they have invested it, in support of their just claims upon Foreign nations; at the same time that the frank acknowledgment and provision for the payment of those which were addressed to our equity, although unsupported by legal proof, affords a practical illustration of our submission to the divine rule of doing to others what we desire they should do unto us.

Sweden and Denmark having made compensations for the irregularities committed by their vessels, or in their ports, to the perfect satisfaction of the parties concerned; and having renewed the Treatics of Commerce entered into with them, our political and commercial relations with those Powers continue to be on the most friendly footing.

With Spain, our differences up to the 22d of February, 1819, were settled by the Treaty of Washington of that date; but at a subsequent period, our commerce with the states, formerly colonies of Spain, on the continent of America, was annoyed and frequently interrupted by her public and private armed ships. They captured many of our vessels prosecuting a lawful commerce, and sold them and their cargoes;—and at one time, to our demands for restoration and indemnity, opposed the allegation, that they were taken in the violation of a blockade of all the ports of those states. This blockade was declaratory only, and the inadequacy of the force to maintain it, was so manifest, that this allegation was varied to a charge of trade in contraband of war. This, in its turn, was also found untenable; and the Minister whom I sent with instructions to press for the reparation that was due to our injured fellow citizens, has transmitted an answer to his demand, by which the captures are declared to have been legal, and are justified, because the independence of the States of America never having been acknowledged by Spain, she had a right to prohibit trade with them under her old colonial laws. This ground of defence was contradictory, not only to those which had been formerly alleged, but to the uniform practice and established laws of nations, and had been abandoned by Spain herself in the convention which granted indemnity to British subjects for captures made at the same time, under the same circumstances, and for the same allegations with those of which we complain.

I however indulge the hope that further reflection will lead to other views, and feel confident that when His Catholic Majesty shall be convinced of the justice of the claim, his desire to preserve friendly the relations between the two countries, which it is my earnest endeavor to maintain, will induce him to accede to our demand. I have therefore despatched a special messenger with instructions to our Minister to bring the case once more to his consideration; to the end that if, which I cannot bring myself to believe, the same decision, that cannot but be deemed an unfriendly denial of Justice, should be persisted in, the matter may, before your adjournment, be laid before you, the constitutional judges of what is proper to be done when negociation for redress of injury fails.

The conclusion of a Treaty for indemnity with France seemed to present a favorable opportunity to renew our claims of a similar nature on other powers; and particularly in the case of those upon Naples, more especially as in the course of former negociations with that power, our failure to induce France to render us justice was used as an argument against us. The desires of the merchants who were the principal sufferers have therefore been acceded to, and a mission has been instituted for the special purpose of obtaining for them a reparation already too long delayed. This measure having been resolved on, it was put in execution without waiting for the meeting of Congress, because the state of Europe created an apprehension of events that might have rendered our application ineffectual.

Our demands upon the Government of the Two Sicilies are of a peculiar nature: the injuries on which they are founded are not denied, nor are the atrocity and perfidy under which those injuries were perpetrated attempted to be extenuated. The sole ground on which indemnity has been refused is the alleged illegality of the tenure by which the monarch who made the seizures held his crown. This defence, always unfounded in any principle of the law of nations—now universally abandoned, even by those powers upon whom the responsibility for acts of past rulers bore the most heavily, will unquestionably be given up by His Sicilian Majesty;—whose counsels will receive an impulse from that high sense of honor and regard to justice which are said to characterise him; and I feel the fullest confidence that the talents of the citizen commissioned for that purpose will place before him the just claims of our injured citizens in such a light as will enable me, before your adjournment, to announce that they have been adjusted and secured. Precise instructions, to the effect of bringing the negociation to a speedy issue, have been given and will be obeyed.

In the late blockade of Terceira, some of the Portuguese fleet captured several of our vessels and committed other excesses for which reparation was demanded; and I was on the point of despatching an armed force to prevent any recurrence of a similar violence and protect our citizens in the prosecution of their lawful commerce, when official assurances, on which I relied, made the sailing of the ships unnecessary. Since that period, frequent promises have been made that full indemnity shall be given for the injuries inflicted and the losses sustained. In the performance there has been some, perhaps, unavoidable, delay; but I have the fullest confidence that my earnest desire that this business may at once be closed, which our Minister has been instructed strongly to express, will very soon be gratified. I have the better ground for this hope, from the evidence of a friendly disposition which that Government has shown by an actual reduction in the duty on rice, the produce of our Southern States, authorizing the anticipation that this important article of our export will soon be admitted on the same footing with that produced by the most favored nation.

With the other powers of Europe, we have fortunately had no cause of discussions for the redress of injuries. With the Empire of the Russians our political connexion is of the most friendly, and our commercial of the most liberal kind. We enjoy the advantages of navigation and trade, given to the most favored nation; but it has not yet suited their policy, or perhaps has not been found convenient from other considerations, to give stability and reciprocity to those privileges, by a commercial treaty. The ill health of the Minister last year charged with making a proposition for that arrangement, did not permit him to remain at St. Petersburgh; and the attention of that government, during the whole of the period since his departure, having been occupied by the war in which it was engaged, we have been assured that nothing could have been effected by his presence. A Minister will soon be nominated, as well to effect this important object, as to keep up the relations of amity and good understanding of which we have received so many assurances and proofs from his Imperial Majesty and the Emperor his predecessor.

The Treaty with Austria is opening to us an important trade with the hereditary dominions of the Emperor, the value of which has been hitherto little known, and of course not sufficiently appreciated. While our commerce finds an entrance into the South of Germany by means of this Treaty, those we have formed with the Hanseatic Towns and Prussia, and others now in negociation, will open that vast country to the enterprising spirit of our merchants, on the North, a country abounding in all the materials for a mutually beneficial commerce, filled with enlightened and industrious inhabitants, holding an important place in the politics of Europe, and to which we owe so many valuable citizens. The ratification of the Treaty with the Porte was sent to be exchanged by the gentlemen appointed our Charge d'Affaires to that Court. Some difficulties occurred on his arrival, but at the date of his last official despatch, he supposed they had been obviated, and that there was every prospect of the exchange being speedily effected.

This finishes the connected view I have thought it proper to give of our political and commercial relations in Europe. Every effort in my power will be continued, to strengthen and extend them by Treaties founded on principles of the most perfect reciprocity of interest, neither asking nor conceding any exclusive advantage, but liberating as far as it lies in my power the activity and industry of our fellow citizens from the shackles which foreign restrictions may impose.

To China and the East Indies, our commerce continues in its usual extent and with increased facilities, which the credit and capital of our merchants affords, by substituting bills for payments in specie. A daring outrage having been committed in those seas by the plunder of one of our merchantmen engaged in the pepper trade at a port in Sumatra, and the piratical perpetrators belonging to the tribes in such a state of society, that the usual course of proceeding between civilized nations could not be pursued, I forthwith despatched a Frigate with orders to require immediate satisfaction for the injury, and indemnity to the sufferers.

Few changes have taken place in our connexions with the independent States of America since my last communication to Congress. The ratification of a commercial treaty with the United Republics of Mexico has been for sometime under deliberation in their Congress, but was still undecided at the date of our last despatches. The unhappy civil commotions that have prevailed there, were undoubtedly the cause of the delay; but as the Government is now said to be tranquilized, we may hope soon to receive the ratification of the treaty, and an arrangement for the demarcation of the boundaries between us. In the mean time an important trade has been opened, with mutual benefit, from St. Louis, in the state of Missouri, by caravans to the interior provinces of Mexico. This Commerce is protected in its progress through the Indian countries by the troops of the United States, which have been permitted to escort the caravans beyond our boundaries to the settled part of the Mexican territory.

From Central America I have received assurances of the most friendly kind, and gratifying application for our good offices to remove a supposed indisposition towards that Government in a neighboring state; this application was immediately and successfully complied with. They gave us also the pleasing intelligence that differences which had prevailed in their internal affairs had been peaceably adjusted. Our treaty with this Republic continues to be faithfully observed and promises a great and beneficial commerce between the two countries; a commerce of the greatest importance, in the magnificent project of a ship canal through the dominions of that State, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, now in a serious contemplation, shall be executed.

I have great satisfaction in communicating the success which has attended the exertions of our Minister in Colombia to procure a very considerable reduction in the duties on our flour in that Republic. Indemnity also, has been stipulated for injuries received by our merchants from illegal seizures; and renewed assurances are given that the treaty between the two countries shall be faithfully observed.

Chili and Peru seem to be still threatened with civil commotions; and until

they shall be settled, disorders may naturally be apprehended, requiring the constant presence of a naval force in the Pacific Ocean, to protect our fisheries, and guard our commerce.

The disturbances that took place in the empire of Brazil, previously to, and immediately consequent upon, the abdication of the late Emperor, necessarily suspended any effectual application for the redress of some past injuries suffered by our citizens from that Government, while they have been the cause of others, in which all foreigners seem to have participated. Instructions have been given to our Minister there, to press for indemnity due for losses occasioned by these irregularities; and to take care that our fellow-citizens shall enjoy all the privileges stipulated in their favor by the treaty lately made between the two powers, all which the good intelligence that prevails between our Minister at Rio Janeiro and the Regency gives us the best reason to expect.

I should have placed Buenos Ayres in the list of South American powers in respect to which nothing of importance affecting us was to be communinated, but for occurrences which have lately taken place at the Falkland Islands, in which the name of that republic has been used to cover with a show of authority, acts injurious to our commerce, and to the property and liberty of our fellow-citizens. In the course of the present year, one of our vessels engaged in the pursuit of a trade which we have always enjoyed, without molestation, has been captured by a band acting, as they pretend, under the authority of the Government of Buenos Ayres. I have therefore given orders for the despatch of an armed vessel to join our squadron in those seas, and aid in affording all lawful protection to our trade which will be necessary, and shall, without delay, send a Minister to inquire into the nature of the circumstances and also of the claim, if any, that is set up by that Government to the Island. In the meantime I submit the case to the consideration of Congress, to the end that they may clothe the Executive with such authority, and means as they may deem necessary for providing a force adequate to the complete protection of our fellow citizens fishing and trading to those seas.

This rapid sketch of our foreign relations it is hoped, fellow citizens, may be of some use in so much of your legislation as may bear on that important subject; while it affords to the country at large a source of high gratification in the contemplation of our political and commercial connexion with the rest of the world. At peace with all—having subjects of future difference with few, and those susceptible of easy adjustment—extending our commerce gradually on all sides, and on none by any but the most liberal and minutely beneficial means—we may, by the blessing of Providence, hope for all that national prosperity that can be derived from an intercourse with foreign nations, guided by those eternal principles of justice and reciprocal good will, which are binding as well upon States, as the individuals of whom they are composed.

I have great satisfaction in making this statement of our affairs, because the course of our national policy enables me to do it without any indiscreet exposure of what in other governments is usually concealed from the people. Having none but a straight-forward open course to pursue—guided by a single principle that will bear the strongest light—we have happily no political combinations to form, no alliances to entangle us, no complicated interests to consult; and in subjecting all we have done to the consideration of our citizens, and to the inspection of the world, we give no advantage to other nations and lay ourselves open to no injury.

It may not be improper to add that to preserve this state of things and give confidence to the world in the integrity of our designs, all our consular and diplomatic agents are strictly enjoined to examine well every cause of complaint preferred by our citizens; and, while they urge with proper earnestness those that are well founded, to countenance none that are unreasonable or unjust, and to enjoin on our merchants and navigators the strictest obedience to the laws of the countries to which they resort, and a course of conduct in their dealings that may support the character of our nation and render us respected abroad.

Connected with this subject I must recommend a revision of our consular laws. Defects and omissions have been discovered in their operation that ought to be remedied and supplied. For your further information on this subject I have directed a report to be made by the Secretary of State, which I shall hereafter submit to your consideration.

The internal peace and security of our confederated States, is the next principal object of the General Government. Time and experience have proved that the abode of the native Indian within their limits is dangerous to their peace and injurious to himself. In accordance with my recommendation at a former Session of Congress an appropriation of half a million of dollars was made to aid the voluntary removal of the various tribes beyond the limits of the States. At the last Session, I had the happiness to announce that the Chickasaws and Choctaws had accepted the generous offers of the Government and agreed to remove beyond the Mississippi river, by which the whole of the State of Mississippi and the western part of Alabama will be freed from Indian occupancy and opened to a civilized population. The Treaties with these tribes are in a course of execution, and their removal, it is hoped, will be completed in the course of 1832.

At the request of the authorities of Georgia, the registration of the Cherokee Indians for emigration has been resumed and it is confidently expected that one half, if not two thirds of that tribe, will follow the wise example of their more westerly brethren. Those who prefer remaining at their present homes will hereafter be governed by the laws of Georgia, as all her citizens are, and cease to be the objects of peculiar care, on the part of the General Government.

During the present year, the attention of the Government has been particularly directed to those tribes in the powerful and growing state of Ohio, where considerable tracts of the finest lands were still occupied by the original proprietors. Treaties absolute or conditional, have been made, extinguishing the whole Indian title to the reservations of that state; and the time is not distant, it is hoped, when Ohio will be no longer embarrassed with the Indian population. The same measure will be extended to Indiana, as soon as there is reason to anticipate success.

It is confidently believed that perseverance for a few years in the present policy of the government, will extinguish the Indian title to all lands lying within the States composing our Federal Union, and remove beyond their limits every Indian who was not willing to submit to their laws. Thus will all conflicting claims to jurisdiction between the States and the Indian tribes be put to rest. It is pleasing to reflect that results so beneficial, not only to the States immediately concerned, but to the harmony of the Union, will have been accomplished by measures equally advantageous to the Indians. What the native savages become when surrounded by a dense population, and by mixing with the whites, may be seen in the miserable remnants of a few eastern tribes, deprived of political and civil rights, forbidden to make contracts and subjected to guardians, dragging out a wretched existence, without hope and almost without thought.

But the removal of the Indians beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the States, does not place them beyond the reach of philanthropic aid and christian instruction. On the contrary, those whom philanthropy or religion may induce to live among them in their new abode, will be more free in the exercise of their benevolent functions, than if they had remained within the limits of the States, embarrassed by their internal regulations. Now, subject to no control but the superintending agency of the General Government, exercised with the sole view of preserving peace, they may proceed unmolested in the interesting experiment of gradually advancing a community of American Indians from barbarism to the habits and enjoyments of civilized life.

Among the happiest effects of the improved relations of our republic, has been an increase of trade, producing a corresponding increase of revenue, beyond the most sanguine anticipations of the Treasury Department.

The state of the public finances will be fully shown by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the report which he will presently lay before you. I will here however congratulate you upon their prosperous condition. The revenue received in the present year will not fall short of twenty-seven millions, seven hundred thousand dollars, and the expenditures for all objects other than the public debt, will not exceed fourteen millions, seven hundred thousand. The payment on account of the principal and interest of the debt during the year will exceed sixteen millions and a half of dollars; a greater sum than has been applied to that object, out of the revenue, in any year since the enlargement of the sinking fund, except the two years following immediately thereafter. The amount which will have been applied to the public debt from the 4th of March, 1829, to the first of January next, which is less than three years since the administration has been placed in my hands, will exceed forty millions of dollars.

From the large importations of the present year, it may be safely estimated that the revenue which will be received into the Treasury from that source during the next year, with the aid of that received from the public lands, will considerably exceed the amount of the receipts of the present year: and it is believed that with the means which the Government will have at its disposal, from various sources, which will be fully stated by the proper department, the whole of the public debt may be extinguished either by redemption or purchase, within the four years of my administration. We shall then exhibit the rare example of a great nation, abounding in all the means of happiness and security, altogether free from debt.

In my annual message of December 1829, I had the honor to recommend the adoption of a more liberal policy than that which then prevailed towards unfortunate debtors to the Government; and I deem it my duty again to invite your attention to this subject.

Actuated by similar views, Congress at their last session passed an act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States; but the provisions of that law have not been deemed such as were adequate to that relief to this unfortunate class of our fellow citizens, which may be safely extended to them. The points in which the law appears to be defective will be particularly communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and I take pleasure in recommending such an extension of its provisions as will unfetter the enterprise of a valuable portion of our citizens, and restore to them the means of usefulness to themselves and the community. While deliberating upon this subject, I would also recommend to your consideration on the propriety of so modifying the laws for enforcing the payment of debts due either to the public or to individuals suing in the courts of the United States as to restrict the imprisonment of the person to cases of fraudulent concealment of property. The personal liberty of the citizen seems too sacred to be held, as in many cases it now is, at the will of a creditor to whom he is willing to surrender all the means he has of discharging his debt.

The reports from the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments, and from the Postmaster General, which accompany this message, present satisfactory views of the operations of the Departments respectively under their charge and suggest improvements which are worthy of, and to which I invite the serious attention of Congress. Certain defects and omissions have been discovered in the opperation of the laws respecting patents, they are pointed out in the accompanying report from the Secretary of States.

I have heretofore recommended amendments of the Federal Constitution, giving the election of President and Vice President to the people, and limiting the service of the former to a single term. So important do I consider these changes in our fundamental law, that I cannot in accordance with my sense of duty, omit to press them upon the consideration of a new Congress. For my views more at large, as well in relation to these points as to the disqualification of members of Congress to receive an office from a President in whose election they have had an official agency,—which I proposed as a substitute, I refer to my former messages.

Our system of public accounts is extremely complicated, and, it is believed, may be much improved. Much of the present machinery & a considerable portion of the expenditure of the public money, may be dispensed with, while greater facilities can be afforded to the liquidation of claims upon the government, and an examination into their justice and legality, quite as efficient as the present, secured. With a view to a general reform in the system, I recommend the subject to the attention of Congress.

I deem it my duty again to call your attention to the condition of the District of Columbia. It was doubtless wise in the framers of our Constitution, to place the people of this district under the jurisdiction of the General Government; but to accomplish the objects they had in view, it is not necessary that this people should be deprived of all the privileges of self government. Independently of the difficulty of inducing the Representatives of distant States to turn their attention to projects of laws which are not of the highest interest to their constituents, they are not individually, nor in Congress collectively, well qualified to legislate over the local concerns of this District. Consequently,—its interests are much neglected, and the people are almost afraid to present their grievances, lest a body, in which they are not represented, and which feels little sympathy in their local relations,—should, in its attempt to make laws for them, do more harm than good. Governed by the laws of the States whence they were severed, the two shores of the Potomac within the ten miles square have different penal codes not the present codes of Virginia and Maryland, but such as existed in those States at the time of the cession to the United States. As Congress will not form a new code, and as the people of the district cannot make one for themselves, they are virtually under two Governments. Is it not just to allow them at least a delegation in Congress, if not a local Legislature,—to make laws for the district, subject to the rejection or approval of Congress?—I earnestly recommend the extension to them of every political right which their interests require, and which may be compatible with the Constitution.

The extension of the Judiciary system of the United States in the Union do not participate in the benefits of a Circuit Court. To the States of Indiana,—Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, admitted into the Union since the present Judiciary System was organized, only a District Court has been allowed. If this be sufficient, then the Circuit Courts already existing in eighteen States, ought to be abolished; if it be not sufficient, the deffect ought to be remedied, and those States placed on the same footing with the other members in the Union. It was on this condition, and on this footing, that they entered the Union; and they demand Circuit Courts, not as a matter of concession, but of of right. I trust that Congress will not adjourn, leaving this anomally in our System.

Entertaining the opinions heretofore expressed in relation to the Bank of the United States, as at present organized, I felt it my duty, in my former messages, frankly to disclose them, in order that the attention of the Legislature and the people should be seasonably directed to that important subject, and that it might be considered and finally disposed of in a manner best calculated to promote the ends of the Constitution and subserve the public interests. Having thus conscientiously discharged a constitutional duty, I deem it proper on this occasion, without a more particular reference to the views of the subject then expressed, to leave it for the present, to the investigation of an enlightened people and their representatives.

In conclusion, permit me to invoke that power which superintends all governments, to infuse into your deliberations, at this important crisis of our history, a spirit of mutual forbearance and conciliation. In that spirit was our Union formed, and in that spirit it must be preserved.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, December 6, 1831.

22D CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATORS.

Maine—John Holmes, Peleg Sprague.

New Hampshire—Samuel Bell, Isaac Hill.

Massachusetts—Daniel Webster, Nathaniel Silsbee.

Rhode Island—Nehemiah R. Knight, Asher Robbins.

Connecticut—Samuel A. Foot, Gideon Tomlinson.

Vermont—Horatio Seymour, Samuel Prentiss.

New York—Charles E. Dudley, Wm. L. Marcy.

New Jersey—Mahlon Dickenson, Th Frelinghuysen.

Pennsylvania—Isaac D. Barnard, Wm. Wilkins.

Delaware—John M. Clayton, Arnold Naudian.

Maryland—Ezekiel F. Chambers, Samuel Smith.

Virginia—Littleton W. Tazewell, John Tyler.

N. Carolina—Bedford Brown, William P. Magnum.

S. Carolina—Robert Y. Hayne, Stephen D. Miller.

Georgia—George M. Troup, John Forsyth.

Kentucky—George M. Bibb, Henry Clay.

Tennessee—Felix Grundy, Hugh Li White.

Ohio—Benj. Ruggles, Thomas Ewing.

Louisiana—Josiah S. Johnston, Geo. A. Waggaman.

Indiana—Wm. Hendricks, Robert Hanna.

Mississippi—Powhatan Ellis, George Poindexter.

Illinois—Elias K. Kane, John M. Robinson.

Alabama—Wm. R. King, Gabriel Moore.

Missouri—Thomas H. Benton, Alexander Buckner.

Mr. Barnard of Pennsylvania, is said to have resigned his seat in the Senate. It is suggested that Mr. Ingham may be chosen in his place.

TUESDAY, Dec. 6.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Tazewell White, King, Forsyth, Bell.

Finance.—Messrs. Smith, Tyler, Marcy, Silsbee, Johnston.

Commerce.—Messrs. Forsyth, Dudley, Silsbee, Johnston, Wilkins.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Dickenson, Clay, Knight, Miller, Seymour..

Agriculture.—Messrs. Seymour, Brown Moore, Hanna, Waggaman.

Military Affairs.— Messrs. Benton, Barnard, Troup, Clay, Kane.

Militia.—Messrs. Barnard, Frelinghuysen, Clayton, Prentice, Waggaman.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hayne, Tazewell, Robbins, Webster, Bibb.

Public Lands.—Messrs. King, Ellis,—Holmes, Robinson, Hanna.

Private land Claims.—Messrs. Kane, Naudain, Prentice, Ruggles, Hendricks.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. White, Troup, Poindexter, Benton, Wilkins.

Claims.—Messrs. Ruggles, Bell, Naudam, Brown, Moore.

Judiciary,—Messrs. Marcy, Haines, Webster, Frelinghuysen, Grundy.

Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Grundy, Ellis, Hill, Ewing, Tomlinson.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Hendricks Poindexter, Hill, Mangum, Sprague.

Pensions.—Messrs. Foot, Chambers, Mangum, Buckner, Sprague.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Chambers, Tyler, Holmes, Clayton, Miller.

Contingent Fund.—Messrs. Knight, ley, Tomlinson.

Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Robinson, Ewing, Buckner.

Mr. SPRAGUE submitted the following resolution;—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, all the information in his power relative to the capture, abduction and imprisonment of American citizens, by the Provincial authorities of New Brunswick, and the measures which, in consequence thereof have been adopted by the Executive of the United States.

Mr. HOLMES submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate whether any further negociation is commenced,—proposed or intended, in regard to the North Eastern boundary of the United States.

IN THE HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec, 7, 1831.

Mr. Coke, of Virginia, appeared and took his seat. A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State on the subject of the recent cencus—which was, on motion of Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, laid upon the table. The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, with the annual report upon the Finances.

The report, with the accompanying documents, were on motion of Mr. Polk laid upon the table, and 10,000 copies ordered to be printed. The House then went into the election of its officers.—For the office of Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Johnson of Kentucky nominated John Oswald Dunn, Sergeant at arms of the late House of Representatives. Mr. Gilmore nominated William A. Gordon—Mr. Condit David Brearly—and Mr. Jarvis, Wm. Robinson. On a second ballot Mr. Dunn was elected. Mr. Overton Carr was elected principal Door Keeper out of five candidates; and the House proceeded to the election of Assistant Door Keeper. Thirteen candidates were put in nomination; and the House balloted once without arriving at a choice. An adjournment then, at half past two, took place.

Case of Dr. Pierce.—The Frankfort, Ky. Commentator relates the circumstances of the death of Ebenezer N. Robinson, Esq. a former Representative from Russell County, by the hand of Dr. Pierce, the last and present member. The County Court was in session, and Dr. P. in going in saw R. who by agreement had left the county never to return, sitting at the clerk's table. He gazed at him a moment in astonishment and then suddenly turning, retired. He presently reappeared at the window beneath which R. sat, reached in his arm, and in the presence of the Court with a pistol shot R. in the head, and he expired almost instantly. R. had violated P's marriage bed, and as the law offered no adequate punishment, P. had challenged him; but R. did not render him the required "satisfaction." The wrong was irreparable, and R. had agreed to leave the county forever—yet he returned. Dr. P. gave bail and appeared before the Circuit Court. One indictment against him for murder, and another for manslaughter were laid before the grand jury. Having made such investigations as they deemed proper,—they returned both indictments into Court, endorsed "not a true bill"—and thus the accused stands justified—acquitted. He has since taken his seat in the Assembly as the representative of his County.

CURIOUS PUNISHMENTS.

From the old Records of Massachusetts, between the years 1630 and 1650.

Sir Richard Saltonstall, fined four bushels of malt for his absence from the Court.

Josias Plastow shall, for stealing four baskets of corn from the Indians, return them eight baskets again, be fined 5*l*, and hereafter be called Josias, and not Mr. as he used to be.

Joyce Bradwick shall give unto Alexander Beeks 20s. for promising him marriage without her friends consent, and now refusing to perform the same.

Thomas Peter, for suspicion of slander, idleness, and stubbornness, is to be severely whipped and kept in hold.

Richard Turner, for being notoriously drunk, was fined 2*l*.

Edward Palmer, for his extortion, taking 32s. 7d. for the plank and work of Boston stocks, is fined 5*l*. and sentenced to be set an hour in the stocks.

John White is bound in 10*l*, to be of good behaviour, and not to come into the company of his neighbor Thomas Bull's wife alone.

We have accounts of a destructive fire in Augusta, Georgia, which has caused great desolation. The Chronicle Office is destroyed—and the aggregate loss,—falling principally on Insurance Offices, is estimated at from 50 to 60,000 dollars.

An act has passed the Legisrature of Louisiana, prohibiting under heavy penalties, the introduction of slaves into that State, for sale.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, DEC. 20.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Much has been said of late respecting the reduction of postage upon newspapers. There are various opinions upon the subject. Some think that no postage ought to be charged;—others, that only a partial reduction should be made from the present rate. We have seen some remarks from our brethren "of the quill," which are expressive of our own sentiments upon the subject—and those are, that a reduction be made upon all papers, pamphlets, periodical works, letters &c. and that no one article be permitted to go free of postage. We think it is very expedient that a reduction be made on letters. At the present rate of postage upon them, it is considered a heavy tax by the poorer class of community; and indeed it is. If they have friends at a distance, they are as desirous to hear from them, as those who are well able to pay the expense of postage—but they cannot frequently, and when they do, they feel the full weight of the burthen. Instances might be named where letters of importance have remained in the post office a long time on account of the inability of the owner to take them out—whereas had the tax upon a letter been only half the sum charged for it, it would have been taken from the office. Let the postage on periodical and other similar works be reduced one half, at least; and we should find quite a difference in the weight of the mail. From what we have observed ourselves in relation to the postage upon papers, we have reason to believe that an essential benefit would be derived by the poorer class of the people, by having the postage reduced one half. A very little cash, we find, is quite an object with many people in paying for one of the best weekly visitors of a house—a Newspaper. We hope that the subject will soon be brought before Congress, and a reduction of postage effected.

CANAL MEETING.

Agreeably to previous notice, a very respectable number of the citizens of this town and vicinity assembled at the Inn of David Noyes, Esq. on Saturday last, to adopt such measures as would be deemed expedient in relation to the contemplated canal from Norway to Oxford and thence to Sebago Pond. Committees were chosen and preliminary measures taken for the furtherance of the object. Mr. Hall of Portland, an engineer, was present, and gave a very favorable account of the contemplated route and the probable cost of the work. We are much gratified at the interest that is taken by our citizens upon this subject. More particulars hereafter.

The President's Message takes up a large part of our paper this week, and thanks to him, it is not of extraordinary length. Messages like sermons ought to be short—suited to the capacities of the whole people. It has some exceptions in our view. He still recommends the disposal of the U. S. Bank as heretofore in his previous messages; and also, contrary to his own practice, the election of President for but one term. O, what consistency!

THE LADY'S BOOK for Dec. is received; it appears in a new and elegant dress, and will certainly please the ladies. It is embellished with several handsome engravings, and is filled with the usual variety of literary and miscellaneous matter.

☞Our subscribers in the village will hereafter have their papers delivered by a Carrier, on the morning they are printed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W" is received and will appear in our next.
"R" shall have a hearing soon.

LYCEUM.—WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT.

QUESTION.—Is the Masonic institution dangerous to the community? A Dissertation will be given by Mr. J. C. Green.

☞The Ladies are invited to attend the future meetings.

OXFORD COUNTY LYCEUM.

The annual meeting of the Oxford County Lyceum will be holden at Paris on the first Wednesday of January next. An address will be delivered on the occasion by a member of the Society selected for the purpose.

Reports will then be received from the following Committees.

1. The Committee to whom was referred the subject of School books, with directions to report a list to be recommended for the use of schools. M. Cook of Fryeburg, Chairman.

2. A report on the reciprocal rights, powers and duties of parents, scholars and teachers in their relations to our public schools. S. Emery Chairman.

3. A report on the evils which impede instruction in our public schools, and their remedies, also what ways and means may be adopted for promoting a greater improvement in primary education. Thomas T. Stone, Chairman.

The punctual attendance of all the members of the Lyceum is expected. And all others are invited who feel an interest in the important subject of education.

The exercises will commence at ten o'clock' A. M. By order of the Directors.

JOSEPH G. COLE, Sec'y.

The first Meeting House in Concord, N. H.—A writer in a New York paper gives the following account of the first Meeting house in Concord, N. H. built in 1730. "It was built of hewed logs, of sufficient thickness to be bullet proof. There were no windows in it; but in the sides and ends, in the lower part, there were port holes cut, through which to shoot at Indians. The inhabitants went armed to the house of worship on the Sabbath; stacked their guns around a post near the middle, and sat down with powder-horn and bullet-pouch slung across their shoulders; while their reverend Pastor [Rev. Timothy Walker] prayed and preached, with his good gun standing by his side." Concord now presents the following public buildings; the State House of granite, a beautiful building; State Prison, which is conducted well, excepting that the prisoners are not kept in separate rooms at night; (they are upwards of eighty in number;) Court House, and four Meeting Houses. There are two Banks, (besides a Saving's Bank) 15 taverns, 34 stores; 7 printing offices. The Legislature meets here on the first Wednesday in June annually. The population of the place is near four thousand."

FOREIGN NEWS.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER.

[From the N.Y. Journal of Commerce.]

By the Packet ship York, Capt. Bursley, we have received London papers to October 24th, and Liverpool to the 25th, both inclusive. The British Parliament had been prorogued to the 22d November. The affairs of Holland and Belgium had been definitively settled—the Cholera had made its appearance in Hamburg.

Much excitement prevails in England on account of the defeat of the Reform Bill, but scarcely any acts of violence had taken place. One at Blandford required the interference of the military.

Lord Sandon has been elected to Parliament from Liverpool.

Several of the Polish officers have succeeded in reaching Paris. They complain bitterly of being the victims of intrigue and treachery.

Several Peers, and those anti-reform Peers too, have recently been very large purchasers in the American Funds!—One Peer, who refuses, purchased last week £30,000 American stock; his ancestors refused all concessions to the United States; but folks there are who "forget nothing and learn nothing," be the experiment what it may.

London paper.

Mr. Van Buren had the honor of dining with the King on the 15th, with a select party, among whom was our fair country woman, the Marchioness of Wellesley.

The Marquis of Londonderry was attacked by a mob on the 11th of Oct.—on his way to the house of Lords, and struck off his horse by stones.

One account says that the Duke of Wellington was also attacked and had his hat knocked off.

The Sun of the 12th Oct. says, that it is reported that the people of Nottingham have taken possession of the town, and bid defiance to the troops. Nottingham Castle was set fire to and destroyed. On the 12th, an immense assemblage of the inhabitants of the metropolis (said to consist of 200,000) went up to present an address to the King on the state of the Metropolis. All the shops were shut while the procession passed. In passing they committed some excesses in breaking windows, &c. of the dwellings of the obnoxious Peers, calling out as they passed his residence, down with the Duke of Wellington, &c.

The accounts from Derby under date of the 9th and 10th are very distressing. On the first day large mobs paraded the streets and committed acts of violence: many shot were fired during the night. On the 10th at 3 P. M. the Riot Act was read—at 4, the troops were ordered to fire and several of the mob were killed.

France.—The Peerage law was passed by the Chamber of Deputies Oct. 19, after an attempt on the part of Ministers to postpone it for future revision. The bill abolishes the hereditary qualification of the Peerage, making it endure only for life.

Poland.—The London Traveller of the 17th, announces the receipt of Dutch papers to the 16th. The accounts from Warsaw are to the 5th, and they furnish the melancholy intelligence of the complete destruction of the Polish army.—"Generals out of number, were coming in daily to Warsaw, and giving in their adhesion,—the soldiers were following their example. Of treachery of a part of the Polish leaders, there is no longer any doubt. Krukowicki, who took command of the town after the infamous massacre of the prisoners by the mob, seems to have acted a conspicuous part in the sacrifice of his country.

In the memoirs of the Dutchess D'Abrantus we find the following:—

NAPOLEON'S FIRST APPEARANCE IN REGIMENTALS.

A mere boy at the time, and of an unusually slender habit, his slim legs were engulphed in an enormous pair of boots, in which he made so ridiculous an exhibition, that he no sooner appeared in Madame Permon's family, evidently elated by his regimental dignity, than he was greeted with an explosion of universal laughter. The merriment of the company gave him sensible embarrasment, but his chagrin was susceptible of no farther aggravation when he found himself designated "Puss in Boots" by a lively girl of 13. Yet, piqued as he was, with constitutional tact, he dissembled his vexation, and actually purchased a beautiful little edition of the story itself, accompanied by a costly toy, representing "Chat botte" running before the carriage of the Marquis of Carabas,—which he presented to Mademoiselle Permon, to show that he took the raillery in good part.

British Revenue.—In the year ending July 5 1830, the British Revenue was $233,588,685
In the year ending July 5, 1831, 225,807,270

Dimunition 7,781,415

The quarters interest on the national Debt paid July 5, 1830, amounted to $42,174,910—and that paid July 5 1831, amounted to the same within a few thousand dollars.

A destructive fire occurred in Georgetown It spread with such rapidity, that some of the inhabitants of houses destroyed,—had to be taken out of the windows.—Five houses were burnt, and a quantity of furniture and merchandize. Mr. White is said to have lost property to the value of $10,000, and other individuals have suffered severely.

The Baltimore people are so much delighted with their Rail Road, that they are riding upon it continually. We have noticed one fact, viz:—that when the Mayor and Aldermen belong to the party, it always stops to dine on the road.

Boston paper.

The Superior Court of New Hampshire in a late action, ordered an item of $9 for spirituous liquors, furnished at an auction sale of personal estate, to be struck out of the accounts, observing "that it was putting an enemy in the mouth to steal away the brains."

Mr. Randolph has made a three hour-speech to his constituents. Thus it appears, that he is well enough to make speeches, though his pretended ill health cost the nation over $100,000.

There are pear trees in the old French settlements at Detroit and Monroe, which are from 150 to 200 years old in a perfectly healthy state.

Chloride is said to be antidote for poisen.

On a gentleman who expended his fortune in horse-racing:

Jack ran so long, and ran so fast,
No wonder he ran out at last:
He ran, in debt, and then, to pay,
He distanced all, and ran away.

MARRIED,

In Paris, by Rev. J. Hooper, Mr. William Hammond to Miss Lucy Whittemore. By N. Harlow, Esq. Mr. Lysander Ricker of Buckfield to Miss Caroline Cushman of Paris.

In Buckfield, Mr. Solon Royal of Paris, to Miss Mary Jane Allen of B.

DIED,

In Clarendon, Vt. Rev. Samuel Hilliard, æt. 83, a soldier of the Revolution, and in the battle of Bennington.

At Mount Vernon, N. H. Mr. John Boan, 75; a soldier of the Revolution and one of the captors of Burgoyne's army.

In Sangersfield, N. Y. Mr Benj. Stetson, 74, a patriot of the Revolution. In Schaghticoke, Capt. Jacob Yates, 77: he was among the first who took up arms in the revolutionary struggle and is supposed to be the last surviving captain who was present at the taking of Burgoyne.

LAST CALL.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Goodnow & Phelps for the Oxford Observer from the 13th of April, 1829, to October 4, 1830, are informed that it is indispensably necessary that they should make immediate payment, and that a reasonable space of time is allowed them to comply with this just request; and that unless payment is made previous to the first of February next, their accounts, indiscriminately, will be left with an Attorney for collection.

The present proprietor of the Observer has no concern with these accounts, therefore does not consider this notice to have any bearing upon his interests; but will answer for himself when opportunity shall occur.

Payment may be made either to the subscriber or to W. E. Goodnow.

All persons who are indebted as above for Job Printing or Advertising will please to apply this notice to themselves.

WILLIAM P. PHELPS.

Norway Village, Dec. 13th, 1831.

NOTICE.

Joseph C. Green

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has established himself as an IRON MACHINIST at

"STEEP FALLS," IN NORWAY,

where he will build all kinds of *COTTON and WOOLLEN MACHINERY*—all kinds of Iron Work turned, drilled and finished with neatness and despatch—Surgeon's Instruments made and repaired—Guns repaired, &c. &c.

N. B. Iron Axles for Waggons and Chaise turned for 37 1 2 cents a piece.

WOOL CARDING MACHINES built at short notice, on reasonable terms and warranted to be first rate.

WANTED,

Immediately, 12 or 15 cords of WOOD in exchange for work or for FURNITURE.

Norway, Nov. 24, 1831. 24tf

WANTED

FIFTY CORDS

WOOD

in payment for the Oxford Observer.

Dec. 20.

PORTLAND ADVERTISER.

IN answer to the many inquiries which are put to us daily, by our friends—such as, what arrangements have you made to collect the Legislative news?—will not your paper lose much of its interest in consequence of the removal of the seat of Government from Portland? &c.:—we consider it our duty to state, for the information of our readers, and for our own interest, that we have made such arrangements as to feel warranted in saying, that our paper, will lose none of its value, although the Legislature may not sit in Portland the approaching winter. We shall be able to furnish the proceedings of that body, *daily;* and we contemplate having a correspondent in Augusta who will give us a review of the proceedings from week to week, in an impartial and correct manner—thus furnishing our readers with materials for approving or disapproving of their doings, as well as if they were present to see and hear for themselves. In addition to this arrangement, *Mr. Brooks,* the gentleman who has superinteded the editorial department of the Advertiser for the two past years, has yielded to our earnest solicitations to spend the winter in Washington, solely to collect political and other interesting matter for the Advertiser, and to transmit the same in the form of letters from Washington, as often as subjects worthy of notice may occur. This arrangement, we think, cannot fail to be acceptable to our readers; particularly at the approaching session of Congress, when so many important subjects will be presented for consideration;—subjects too of powerful interest, both to the political and mercantile community. While we are thus making arrangements, more particularly to gratify our political readers, we shall endeavor not to be behind our cotemporaries in collecting the news of the day, both foreign and domestic. A full and correct shipping list will also continue to be furnished by an experienced hand, engaged expressly for this purpose. The Prices current will also be published once a week, carefully corrected and revised,

While we are thus endeavoring to deserve,—we trust we shall receive, a continuance of that liberal patronage which has been extended towards us the three past years, so that we may be encouraged to sustain the heavy expenses that we shall necessarily incur in carrying our purposes into effect.

Our subscribers who are in arrears, are informed that a good opportunity for conveyance is offered in January, by the Representatives of the several towns. We shall have an agent in Augusta, who will receive all sums remitted and who will also take the names of any persons, who may wish to become subscribers, and forward them to us. To aid our subscribers, we shall mark on the margin of their respective papers the sums which may be due on or about the first of January. Agreeably to our terms, we have charged the additional fifty cents, but if remittances are made by their Representatives, thus saving us the expense of sending an agent to their doors, we shall discount the fifty cents.

Gentlemen who wish to become subscribers, are requested to be particular in designating whether it is the daily, semi-weekly, or weekly Advertiser that they order. The daily is $5 per year, the semi-weekly $3,50, and the weekly $2, if paid within the year. The weekly Advertiser is made up of selections from the daily and semi weekly Advertisers, and is particularly intended for the country.

J. & W. E. EDWARDS.

HENRY GODDARD & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE

Goods,

MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND,

HAVE recently received in addition to their former stock, 50 casks and packages of English and American

HARDWARE,

which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, cheap for cash or approved credit.

WINDOW GLASS.

H. G. & CO. have on hand Chelmsford GLASS, of all sizes.

Oct. 1831. 6w25

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Norway and vicinity that he has taken the Store lately occupied by James Crockett, where he has just opened an assortment of Seasonable GOODS, and solicits a share of public patronage.

ASHES WANTED!

Wanted good Dry HOUSE ASHES, for which Goods will be paid on delivery at the Pot Ash lately owned by Increase Robinson.

ANTHONY BENNETT.

Norway Village, Nov. 1. 6w20

☞FOR SALE,☜

A good HORSE, five years old last spring; warranted sound and kind in every respect. Also, a good second hand

CHAISE.

☞A good credit will be given for the above. WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Dec. 5.

"BADGER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER; Published in New York by the former Editor of Zion's Herald and Christian Advocate and Journal.—Price, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year. Subscriptions received at this Office, where the specimen numbers may be examined."

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, $1,-25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, for Agent Maine, Dec. 7.

Great Bargains,

ARE to be had at the store of the subscriber, No. 1, Mitchell's Buildings, (opposite David Dana's) among which are—

BLACK, BLUE, OLIVE, BROWN & MIXT

Broad and Pelisse CLOTHS;

from 150 to 400; English MERINOES and CIRCASSIANS, 30 to 50 cts.; WIDE BLK. and COL'D. LUSTRING SILKS fm 50 to 67 cts.; Wide GREEN LUSTRING. 57 cts.; CRAPES, from 250 to 350; PONGEES 42; good dark CALICOES from 10 to 20; SHAWLS of all kinds; FANCY HDKFS. 17 to 75 cts.; Super Flag SILK HDKFS. yard square 75 cts.; Col'd CAMBRICS yard wide 16 cts.; Do. do. 3-4 wide 12 1-2 cts.; large Linen and Cotton Damask TABLE CLOTHS 50 to 7.25; GLOVES 25 cts.—fashionable Belt Ribbons 10 to 20 cts.—PLAIDS 25 cts.—CAMBLETS 33—blk. and col'd BOMBAZETTS 17 to 25 cts.—Green FLANNELS 30 cts.—wide BOCKING 42 cts.—SHEETINGS 9 to 12—Super TICKINGS 15 to 26 cts. Also, white Cambrics, Muslins, Cotton Hdkfs. Buttons, Sewing Silk, Twist, &c. &c. at the lowest prices.

WANTED,

Good White and Blue Mixt and col'd Woolen YARN, Undressed and Full CLOTHS, for which the highest price will be give. And any person from the Country wishing to purchase any article or dispose of their cloths on reasonable terms, will find no necessity for "GOING FARTHER"

W. D. LITTLE.

Portland, Dec. 16, 1833. 12w27

JUST received and for sale at BARTON

The History of England.

GOSLINGTON SHADOW, a romance of the nineteenth century.

The JOCKY CLUB, or Sketches of the manners of the age.

Correspondence of Lord Byron with a friend including Letters to his Mother.

Coxe's American DISPENSATORY, eighth edition, improved and greatly enlarged. By John Redman Coxe, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Pennsylvania, in 1 vol. 8vo.

Beclard's General ANATOMY, translated by J. Togno, M. D. 8vo.

FANSHAW, a tale.

The Philosophy of a future state.

Life of the Rev. John Wesley, founder of the Methodist societies, by Richard Watson.

Balfour's Essays on the Intermediate state of the dead.

Balfour's Letters to Rev. Moses Stuart.

Voyages and Adventures of the companions of Columbus, by Washington Irving, Author of the Life of Columbus, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

RAY'S POEMS on various subjects—religious, moral, sentimental and humorous, to which is added a brief sketch of the Author's life and of his captivity and suffering among the Turks and barbarians of Tripoli on the coast of Africa.

The MONASTERY, a romance.

WAVERLY, or tis Sixty Years since.

LETTERS of the Rev. James Hervey with a particular account of his life, character and writings.

BIBLICAL Dialogues between a father and his family, comprising sacred history from the Creation to the death of our Saviour Jesus Christ, the lives of the Apostles and the promulgation of the Gospel, with a sketch of the history of the Church down to the reformation, the whole carried on in conjunction with profane history.

Laneham's LETTER describing the magnificent pageants presented before Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth Castle in 1575.

Travels through the United States and Canada in 1818 and 1819, in two volumes.

Fragments of Voyages and Travels, by Capt. Basil Hall of the Royal Navy.

A Visit to the South Seas in the United States ship Vincennes, by C. S. Stewart, Chaplain in the United States Navy.

Capt. Parry's Voyages for the discovery of the Northwest passage, and Franklin and Cochrane's overland Journies to other parts of the world.

Riley's Narrative.

Cook's Voyages.

Travels through Spain and part of Portugal, with Commercial, Statistical and Geographical Details—first American edition.

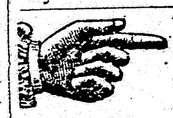
Three Years Travels through North America, comprising a distance of more than five thousand miles.

Travels in North America in the years 1780, 81 and 82, by the Marquis De Chastellux, to which is added several Letters of General Washington.

The YOUNG RIFLEMAN'S comrade, a narrative of his military adventures, captivity and shipwreck.

The Life and adventures of ARTHUR CLENNING.

The NOVICE, or the Man of Integrity.



WANTED, immediately at this Office, a boy from 16 to 17 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing business. One of steady, industrious habits, and who is willing *to be a boy* until he is 21 years old will meet with good encouragement.

Dec. 20.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Young Man, 17 or 18 years of age, to learn the trade of an Iron Machinist. J. C. GREEN.

Norway, (*Steep Falls,*) Dec. 17. 2?

Stray Calf!

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the middle of September last, a red heifer calf, with a swallow,s tail in the right ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL SWIFT.

Oxford, Nov 30, 1831. 3w25

NEW FALL GOODS.

S. K. WELLMORE

HAS recently received *(at the old stand of JOS. HARROD,) Corner of* EXCHANGE *and* MIDDLE STREETS,

a complete assortment of Fall and Winter

Goods.

SUCH AS

Blue, Black, Mix'd, Brown, Olive Brown, Green & Mulbury } LONDON, GERMAN, BROADCLOTHS. AND AMERICAN

Drab, Blue, Black and Mix'd CASSIMERES;
SATTINETTS;
Bombazetts—Circassians;
English, French and German MERINO'S;
English and American FLANNELS;
Real Goat's Hair, Imitation & Plaid } CAMBLETS.
Tartan Plaids—Petersham Coating—Kersey—Dark and Light CALICOES of ev'ry description.

Changeable Gros de Nap, " Gros de Warsaw, Bl'k, Blue Bk. Gros de Berlin, Gros de Swiss, Bl'k Twill'd Synchaw } SILKS.

CANTON CRAPES—
Rich Gauze, Crape, Palmyreen, Bagdad, Thibet and Crape } *FANCY HDKS.*
Rich Bonnet Ribbons;
Italian Crapes—Green Barriage;
Barriage Veils—
English double ground bl'k Silk VEILS;
Black and white 4 4 & 5-4 Bobinett Lace;
Thread and Bobinett Edgings—
Quillings—Long Lawn—
Irish Linen—Linen Sheeting—
Linen Cambrick;
Linen Cambrick, Imitation, Silk Cotton Flaggs, and Bandanna } HDKFS.

SILK AND COTTON UMBRELLAS.

Real Merino, Thibet, Valentia, Raw Silk, Cassimere and Cotton } SHAWLS.
Russia and French Table CLOTHS,
7-4 and 8-4 White Damask do.
Gloves and Hosiery;
Thread, Spool Cotton, Tapes, Pins.

ALSO,

Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Bleach'd do. do.
Tickings—Checks—Ginghams.

The above articles, together with a variety of other articles, will be sold at the lowest prices for CASH or approved credit.

☞S. K. W has on hand and entire assortment of genuine

Dutch Bolting Cloths,

recently received from one of the best manufacturer's in Germany, and warranted the best article imported.

He can also furnish the *BURR STONE* at short notied.

Portland Nov. 10, 1831. 3m23

"GREAT BARGAINS."

C. J. STONE

HAS just received at his new stand, *Mussey's Row, Middle-Street,* a well selected and very extensive assortment of seasonable piece

Goods,

SUCH AS

BROADCLOTHS,

Blue, Blk. Mulberry, Mixt, Brown, and Fancy colors for pantaloons; CASSIMERES; SATTINETTS; Flannels; Plaids; Moreans; French and English Circassians, all colors; Fine Thibet Cloths; col'd Damask Table Covers;—Goats' Hair Cambiets; Lamb's Wool Worsted and Cotton Hosiery, Thibet; Merino, Valentia and other SHAWLS, Blk Italian Lustrings; Gro de Naps;—Blk. and col'd Synchaws; Sarsnets and other Silks—Silks Camblets; Gro De Berlins; 1400 yds. French, English and other Calicoes, from 10 to 50 cts.—Ginghams; Furniture Prints and Dimetys; Hair Cord, Plaid and Plain White Cambric Muslins; col'd Cambrics;—White Counterpanes 11-4, *at a very low price*; Hair Check, Book and Swiss Muslins; Blk. Silk Velvets; Corded Peticoats; a good assortment of Fancy Vestings; Ladies' Fancy Silk Hdkfs.; Fenlar's, Flag and other Hdkfs; Bobbinnett Edgings and Quillings; Grecian Boots; Silk Hosiery; Gloves; Mitts; Braids; Cap Wire; Buttons; Tapes; Pins; Sewing Silks; Carpet Bindings and a good assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

with a great variety other articles too numerous to particularize. The above goods have just been purchased in New York, many of them at Auction, and will be sold at very low prices for Cash or Approved Credit.

WANTED,

Any quantity of WOOLEN YARN, FLANNELS, and TOW CLOTH, for which a fair price will be paid in goods at lowest cash prices.

Portland, Oct. 18, 1831. 3m19

THE

LADY'S BOOK.

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW SERIES

IN catering for the amusement of their patrons the publishers have soughtto obtain materials of an interesting, novel and diversified character, and although they have not been able hitherto to prevent much in the shape of Original contributions, they have always cherished a proper regard for Native Talent, and have been zealous and persevering in their efforts to obtain it. With this view, it will be seen by the annexed advertisement, that a liberal PREMIUM OF TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS HAS BEEN OFFERED BY THEM FOR THE BEST AMERICAN TALE, and there is no doubt the competition for the honor of the award will be contested by writers of the highest distinction. A secondary PREMIUM OF FIFTY DOLLARS IS ALSO OFFERED FOR THE BEST POEM suitable for publication in the Lady's Book. It is reasonable to conclude then that the attractions of the succeeding numbers of the work will be manifold—they will be increased both in the character of its contents and the beauty of its external appearance. The publishers have made engagements for a new and excellent paper, on which to print it; and they also propose to make some improvements in its Typographical appearance.—The Music Type which they have selected for their use is of the most approved kind, and in future, the accompaniments entire will be given with the music they select for publication,

The present No. for December, completes the 3d volume; it is embellished with several beautiful and costly Engravings—the TITLE PAGE particularly has been worked up in imitation of gold, which is a very expensive mode of printing, attended with incalculable trouble, and as a highly ornamental and gratifying display of the arts, deserves particular attention. Besides which there are, a splendid engraving on steel, of "THE WIFE;—THE LATEST LONDON FASHIONS FOR CAPS AND BONNETS;—A VIEW OF THE KING'S BRIDGE AND ROYAL BARRACKS, AT DUBLIN;—THE WOODPECKER & the WOOD LARK; *Two favorite pieces of Music,* with the accompaniments;—also *a general Table of Contents for the Volume.*

The publishers have a few copies of the last six numbers remaining on hand, with which they will be happy to supply new subscribers—as these will form a connection with the future numbers, all who desire the work complete will of course commence with them.

Persons who have not seen the Book, may have a specimen No. by addressing the publishers (post paid) to that effect.

The publishers are desirous of obtaining as early in the succeeding month as possible, an estimate of the number of copies of their work which may be subscribed for, so that they may know what edition they will be obliged to publish—it is earnestly requested therefore, that all new orders for the Book may be forwarded at once, by doing so, those who wish to secure a copy of it will not be disappointed.

☞ Agents procuring TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Lady's Book, and remitting the cash for the same, besides the discount that is allowed in such cases, SHALL BE PRESENTED WITH A COPY OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE WORK, SUPERBLY BOUND. The publishers will have the Work carefully packed up, and subject to the orders of the persons entitled to it.

L. A. GODEY & CO.

112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

PREMIUMS.

THE publishers of the LADY'S BOOK,—impelled a by sense of gratitude for the unprecedented patronage which has been bestowed upon their work, and anxious to improve its character by every means in their power,—have determined to offer the following premiums, viz:—

FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL TALE,

WRITTEN FOR THE LADY'S BOOK,

200 DOLLARS.

FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL POEM,

SUITABLE FOR PUBLICATION IN THE LADY'S BOOK,

50 DOLLARS!

Competitors for the Premiums, will address their communications, *free of postage,* to L. A GODEY & Co. No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, before the first day of June, 1832, at which time, as many as shall have been received, will be submitted to a committee of literary persons, whose judgment shall determine the distribution of prizes.

Accompanying each communication, the name of the writer must be furnished. If secrecy is preferred, the name may be enclosed in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the successful candidate.

It will, of course be understood that all articles submitted for these premiums will be absolutely at the discretion of the publishers.

The publication of the Tales and Poems will be commenced immediately after the award is made.

Daily Paper in Augusta

EATON & SEVERANCE propose to publish a daily newspaper in Augusta, during the session of the Legislature, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained, to be called the MAINE DAILY JOURNAL. The Daily Journal will be delivered to subscribers every morning at the low price of one dollar for the session, and will contain the Legislative proceedings of the previous day, together with an abstract of Congressional news, and the foreign and domestic intelligence of the day.

Daily papers have heretofore been established only in large commercial towns. They depend mainly on a large population to whom they can be delivered every morning or evening without expense of postage. There is no instance, we believe, in this or any other country, where a daily paper is published in a town having no larger population than Augusta; but anxious as we are to meet the just expectations of the citizens of the State and the members of the Legislature, we have concluded to make the attempt, in the hope that the citizens of Gardiner, Hallowell and Waterville, to whom we shall offer the paper every morning, will unite in giving us that support which other daily papers find in large commercial towns.

It shall be our endeavor to report the proceedings of the Legislature faithfully and impartially, never distorting or misrepresenting the language of political opponents in debate—Indeed we hope to acquire such a reputation for fairness and impartiality in this respect, that all parties shall have confidence in whatever we may publish of legislative proceedings.

We shall send our daily to all the printers of newspapers in the State, trusting they will use a little endeavor to procure us that patronage which is necessary to ensure its publication.

The weekly Journal will be continued as heretofore at $2 a year, and will also contain an account of the proceedings of the Legislature, together with the latest foreign and domestic news.

Consumption!

Asthma! and Catarrh!

IN that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of icvilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life; yet this dreadful disorder is easily overcome in its earlier stages. It is only when neglected that it arrives at the terrific maturity which so often baffles the sagacity of professional science. An *obstinate cough* is the customary forerunner of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reproved by a dreadful succession of *consumptive* symptoms: oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; ulcerated lungs and hectic fever:—shrivelled extremities, and general emaciation of the whole body: prostration of stength: flushing cheeks; swollen feet and legs: and at last, in full possession of the mental faculties and while hope still whispers her flattering tale—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remdies ever yet discovered is

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent perparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed *Consumption*, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

As the Pills require in ordinary cases no confinement, they may be administered with confidence and safety to all ages and classes of people. Unexampled success has hitherto attended their administration in a great variety of cases: and the Proprietor can refer to a multitude, which testify to their efficacy in reviving the emaciated victim from the bed of disease, and restoring him to blessings of aceustomed health and activity.

Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 pills, with directions.

Debilitated Females.

THE complaints peculiar to the female part of the community, have been long successfully treated by the administration of the *Aromatic Pills*, originally prescribed and compounded by Dr. RELFE. They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific; they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular operations of the sanguiferous system, and rectify the disordered habits. The proprietor's confidence in the superior excellence of this equally innocent and powerful preparation, is founded on the most decisive testimony from many restored patients. He can assure this portion of the public, that when

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills for Females,

are regularly taken according to the directions accompanying them, they revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy *when they must not be taken*:—neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits.—They may be used successfully by either men or women in all *Hypochondriac, Hysteric or Vapourish* disorders, in all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system.

Price $1,50 a box. 1

*** None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the *sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, *immediate successor* to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "*Conway Medicine,*" at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

☞ Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have formed a connection in business at the head of LONG POND, (so called) in Harrison, under the firm of G. & H. PIERCE & CO. where they have for sale a large and extensive assortment of East and West India, English and American

GOODS,

which they will sell at low prices for Cash or Country Produce They therefore invite their friends and acquaintances with the public at large to call and examine for themselves.

OLIVER PIERCE,
GEORGE PIERCE,
HASKELL PIERCE.

Harrison, Nov. 10, 1831. 256w

New England Farmer and Horticultural Journal.

THIS is a weekly paper devoted to agriculture, gardening, and rural economy; edited by THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, assisted by various agricultural writers, and by the observations of the best practical farmers in New England, It is printed in a quarto form, (paged) making a volume of 416 pages annually, to which a title page and index are furnished gratis. This journal has been published for nine years, during which time the most assiduous exertions have been made by the Editor to make it acceptable and useful to the farmer and the horticulturalist. From the increasing number and respectability of its correspondents, and the means now at the command of the Editor, the Publisher feels a confidence in recommending it to the favorable notice of the public, as a journal with regard to whose future character they will not be disappointed By a vote of the Board of Visitors of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, the intelligent Curator of that establishment has been requested to make known through the New England Farmer, the details and results of his experiments in various horticultural subjects—the choice of soil, and situation, with regard to various plants;—and by a vote of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, all communications on horticultural subjects addressed to the President, are published regularly in the New England Farmer, so that this journal will contain the complete Transactions of the Society.

By concentrating all these advantages, it is thought that the volumes of the New England Farmer will contain so large a collection of useful facts and experiments connected with agriculture and its kindred branches of gardening, orcharding, &c. as to be found worthy a place in the Library of every farmer. A weekly report of the sales of the cattle at Brighton—the state of the markets, crops, &c.—and occasionally drawings of agricultural implements, &c. will be found in this journal!

The New England Farmer is published every Wednesday evening as the low price of $3 per annum, from which a discount of 50 cents is made to those who pay in advance. It will not be sent to new subscribers at a distance without payment being made in advance.

☞ Gentlemen who procure five subscribers, and forward the payment for the same, will be allowed a sixth copy gratis. New subscribers can be furnished with the back numbers of the current volume.

☞ Published by J. B. Russell, at No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, Mass.

HENRY POOR,

AT NO. 3, MITCHELLS' BUILDINGS, MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND,

HAS received and opened for the Fall and Winter trade, English, French and German MERINOS; CIRCASSIANS, Plaids and Bombazetts;—real Rob Roy Plaids; Common and Staple Camblets; fancy Silk, and Thibit Hkfs; MERINO SHAWLS; bobinett LACES, cheap; Edgings and Quillings; nice Straw HATS and splendid RIBBONS to match; Italians, Synshaw, Gro de Swiss and Chinese SILKS in great variety; Russia Diapers and Damasks; all kinds Muslins; elegant French Calicoes; Gloves and Mitts; Crapes, Pongees, Bandannas, Flag Cravats;—Braces, Dimities, &c. &c.

ALSO,

100 Pieces GERMAN, ENGLISH, and YANKEE

BROADCLOTHS!

Hunter's Cloths; Cassimeres; Kerseys; real Petersham, for top Coats; Habit Cloths, and Ladies' Olive Broad Cloths:

ALSO,

A prime Stock of Live Geese Russia & Common FEATHERS on hand—bales Ticks, Yarns, Sheetings, Shirtings, and every species of Domestics:

ALSO, 25 PIECES

CARPETINGS,

of brilliant style and Colors—Stair Carpetings, Rugs, Straw Mattings, Carpet Bindings, &c.

ALSO,

Different Nos. Dutch BOLTING CLOTHS, of a *superior order*, which will be sold at *less* prices than formerly in this market. A constant supply will be received from the South.

H. P. Will give the highest market prices for all

DOMESTIC STUFFS,

such as, Flannels; Full'd Cloths; Yarn; Carpetings; Diapers; Tow Cloths, &c.

Portland, Nov. 4th 1831. 21 10w

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE subscriber, of Waterford, in the County of Oxford, hereby gives Public Notice, that he offers for sale his Real Estate in said Waterford, consisting of a one story DWELLING-HOUSE, BARN, and other out-buildings, TRIP-HAMMER SHOP, and a new GRIST MILL, situated in that part of Waterford called the "Lower Village."

Further particulars made known on application to him at his dwelling-house.

EZRA JEWELL.

Waterford, Nov. 12, 1831. 22

FOR SALE,

ONE large yoke of OXEN, 8 years old. Terms liberal.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Nov. 29.

WANTED immediately, by Mrs. H.W. Goodnow, 2 young LADIES, as Apprentices to the Millinary and Mantua-Making business.

Norway, Dec. 9.

HEALTH SECURED,

BY THE USE OF THE

HYGEIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES

OF THE

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, *LONDON;*

Which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of some Thousands of Cures,

IN CONSUMPTIONS, CHOLERA MORBUS, INFLAMATIONS, internally or externally; DYSPEPSIA, FEVERS, AGUE, INDIGESTION, BILLIOUS or NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, & all diseases of the LIVER: YELLOW FEVER, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, TIC DOLOREUX, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, EPILEPSY, APOPLEXY, PARALYSIS, PALSY, GREEN SICKNESS, and all obstructions to which the Female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of this fairest portion of the creation, in CONSUMPTIONS, to their untimely graves; SMALL POX, MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, SCARLET FEVER, ASTHMA, JAUNDICE, GRAVEL, STONE, & all URINARY OBSTRUCTIONS; FISTULA, PILES, STRICTURES, RUPTURES, and SYPHILIS, in all its stages; CONSTIPATED BOWELS, WORMS, SCURVEY, ITCHINGS OF THE SKIN,—KING'S EVIL, and all GUTANEOUS DISORDERS; in short, every Complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject, under all their varied forms and names; as the HYGEIAN conviction is,—that

MAN IS SUBJECT TO

ONE ONLY REAL DISEASE

THAT IS, TO THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD,

from whence springs every Complaint that can possibly assail his complicated frame; and that it is the perpetual struggle of this vital, pure stream of life, the gift of Almighty power, to disencumber itself of its viscous, acrid humours, with which it has become commixed, through the negligence of parents; the ignorance or maltreatment of the Doctors; or the vicious, or gormandizing propensities of us all.

THIS valuable Medicine, being composed only of vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warranted, on oath, as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances, (all of which are uncongenial to the nature of man, and therefore destructive of the human frame) is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age, or the weakest frame, under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasent and benign in its operation, and at the same time, the most certain in searching out the root of every complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure, that was ever offered to the world. This wonderful effect, too, is produced by the least possible of all trouble to the patients, by merely swallowing a certain number of small pills, and being called a few extra times to the purposes of evacuation, with the least possible sensation of feeling, or pain, or exaustion of bodily strength, and without the fear of catching cold, or attention to dress or diet, in any way different to their accustomed habits.

These pills cure in all cases, and can in no way be outdone. Experience,—which is the touchstone of all human knowledge, has long borne testimony to the fact; and extensive use of them, has already verified its truth in this country.

These Medicines cure by purging, and yet the weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by their operation, because they clear the body of its bad humors; they invariably too, procure a sound sleep. They are the safest and most efficatious Medicine to take to sea; preventing all scurvy,—costiveveness, &c.

The operation of this (in every case) mild medicine, which conveys immediate conviction of its utility from the first dose, is as beneficial to the mind as to the body; first calming, then curing all *Mental derangements, Eccentricities, Nervous Affections, Irritabilities, and Restlessness, from whatever source:* complaints which have heretofore not been properly understood, as the Hygeists have found them all to proceed from accrimonious humors in the blood, and, *happily for the present and future race of mankind,* discovered a *cheap* and *universal* mode of *purifying, curing, and preventing.*

The being cured of any disease, infirmity or sore, is now no more a dubious or uncertain procedure—perseverance in the Vegetable Universal Medicines will always restore nature to her due course. The literary and sedentary of both sexes, whose pursuits so much impair the faculties, will find a sure remedy in the Universal Medicines for preserving the energy and sprightliness of the imagination, and improving their health; Old age will be attained by the use of them, and passed free from pain and infirmities.

These require none of the mysteries of other medicines. They only require to be persevered in with sufficiently large doses, and the patient will always come off well;—when a disease is obstinate, patients do not take doses large enough.

***For sale by the subscriber, who is the only authorized Agent for this County, and every box sold by him is warranted to be direct from London. Certificates of cures may be seen by calling on ASA BARTON.

Norway Village, Sept. 26, 1831. 15 1y